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words: "'The Disputation' of the Weaver's play is the second scene of the York play of 'Christ with the Doctors in the Temple' with a new introduction and a different close." This is not quite accurate. The *Weavers*, now accessible in Holt-hausen's text, *Anglia* xxv, 211, parallels not merely sixteen stanzas of the York "Christ with the Doctors," but the whole play. The "new introduction" is really quite close to York except in a few lines spoken by the Doctors.

The relation of the York Play to corresponding Towneley and Chester plays has already been noticed. Towneley is parallel to only part of the matter common to the other three. We have, therefore, the following complete versions which obviously go back to a common original:

York XX, ll. 1-288 (complete).
Weavers, Part B, ll. 91-413.
 Chester XI, ll. 217-316.

If we add to this the Towneley version, which agrees closely with York, we have, as Dr. Hohl-feld has suggested (*Mod. Lang. Notes*, vii, 308), no less than four parallel versions of the same play, or part of a play. The related passages are,

York XX, ll. 73-288.
 Towneley XVIII, ll. 49-276.
 Coventry *Weavers*, Part B, ll. 161-413.
 Chester XI, ll. 233-316.

The latter part of the passage from the *Weavers* and parts of Chester vary from the common subject matter by additions and omissions. There are throughout, however, verbal correspondences sufficient to link the four versions unmistakably together.

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THE PROBABLE SOURCE OF A COUPLET IN HERNANI.

In preparing the notes to my forthcoming edition of *Hernani*, I discovered the probable source of Hugo's famous line put into the mouth of Doña Sol as she tells Don Carlos, who is trying to carry her off by force, that she is a "*fille noble, et de ce sang jalouse*."

Trop pour la concubine, et trop peu pour l'épouse;" ll. 501-02.

The source I refer to is to be found in the Third Part of Shakespeare's *Henry VI*, Act III, Scene II, ll. 97-98, where Lady Jane Gray says to King Edward II:

"I know I am too mean to be your queen,
 And yet too good to be your concubine."

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THE EARLIEST OCCURRENCE IN ENGLISH OF THE INDICATIVE IN AN UNREAL CONDITION.

In his *Shakespeare Grammatik*, § 487; Anmerkung 2, Franz remarks:

"Der Konj. Prät. (der nur in *were* eine besondere Form hat) scheint im Konditionalsatz bei Sh. noch nicht durch den Indikativ ersetzt werden zu können, allerdings ist die Form *were* kein absolut sicherer Beweis für den ersteren. Sätze, wie *if he (I) was*, die der gesprochenen Sprache jetzt sehr geläufig sind, werden von Mätzner, *Gram.* II, S. 130 erst bei Sheridan nachgewiesen."

The citation that Mätzner makes from Sheridan is "I suppose you would aim at him best of all, *if he was out of sight*" (*Rivals*, v, 2). *The Rivals*, it will be remembered, was published in 1775.

The indicative, however, is found more than a hundred years earlier than 1775. In the *New English Dictionary*, vol. I, page 717, under *be*, Dr. Murray says that "the indicative form *was* was common in 17-18th c.," and cites from Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, II, 77, under date of 1684, "As if one *was* awake."

There is, however, a still earlier use. In Pepys's *Diary*, under entry of July 12, 1667, occurs this sentence:

"He [the king] comes not to her, nor hath for some three or four days; and parted with very foul words, the King calling her a jade that meddled with things she had nothing to do with at all: and she calling him fool; and told him if he *was* not a fool he would not suffer his business to be carried on by fools."

I quote from Braybrooke's edition (1825), republished by George Newnes, London, p. 594.

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